



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/823,190	03/29/2001	Joseph F. Cihula	42390.P9699	1221
7590	11/01/2006			EXAMINER SALL, EL HADJI MALICK
Jan Carol Little BLAKELY, SOKOLOFF, TAYLOR & ZAFMAN LLP Seventh Floor 12400 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90025-1026			ART UNIT 2157	PAPER NUMBER
			DATE MAILED: 11/01/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/823,190 El Hadji M. Sall	CIHULA, JOSEPH F. Art Unit 2157	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 August 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on August 9, 2006.

Claims 1, 13 and 25 are amended. Claims 1-30 are pending. Claims 1-30 represent Network-Aware Policy Deployment.

2. *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

3. Claims 1-4, 8, 9, 11, 13-17, 20, 21, 23 and 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kurose et al. U.S. 7,076,540.

Kurose teaches the invention as claimed including service assignment apparatus (see abstract).

As to claims 1, 13 and 25, Kurose teaches a policy management tool, a method and an article of manufacture, comprising:

applying dynamic network information to a policy manager by:
modeling a physical configuration of a network (figure 2); and
detecting a change in the physical configuration of the network, wherein
the physical configuration includes at least a physical location of a set of devices
(column 20, lines 28-43; column 7, 11-28); and

mapping a policy to a set of devices in the network based on the detected
change in the physical configuration of the network, the policy to manage
network traffic (column 10, lines 20-34; column 7, lines 56-59).

As to claims 2, 14 and 26, Kurose teaches the tool, the method and the
method of claims 1, 13 and 25 wherein the policy manager comprises a policy to
restrict certain types of traffic at multiple points within the network via a
topology-based analysis of the network (column 11, lines 53-55).

As to claims 3, 15 and 27, Kurose teaches the tool, the method and the article of manufacture of claims 1, 13 and 25 wherein the policy manager comprises a policy to queue, buffer, or prioritize certain types of traffic at multiple points within the network based on an analysis of traffic found on various portions of the network (column 10, lines 35-41).

As to claim 4, 17 and 28, Kurose teaches the tool, the method and the apparatus of claims 1, 13 and 25 wherein the policy manager comprises a policy to prioritize traffic, wherein the policy automatically selects the prioritization mechanism based on the protocol and/or media the traffic traverses (column 10, lines 35-41).

As to claims 8 and 20, Kurose teaches the tool and the method of claims 1 and 13 wherein the policy manager creates access control lists to control traffic through edge devices in the network based on a topology analysis of the network (column 13, lines 34-60).

As to claims 9 and 21, Kurose teaches the tool and the method of claims 1 and 13 wherein the dynamic network information comprises a network topology, network statistical information, or network traffic information (column 15, lines 2-8).

As to claims 11 and 23, Kurose teaches the tool, the method of claims 1 and 13 wherein the policy manager comprises a policy to selectively configure a set of devices based on an analysis of the traffic processed by the set of devices (column 7, lines 45-59).

As to claim 16, Kurose teaches the method of claim 13 wherein the policy manager comprises a policy to queue traffic in devices in the network based on priority (column 1, lines 36-38; figure 8)

4.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 5, 6, 10, 18, 19, 22, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kurose et al. U.S. 6,167,445 in view of Craddock U.S. 6,351,771.

Kurose teaches the invention substantially as claimed including service assignment apparatus (see abstract).

As to claims 5, 18 and 29, Kurose teaches the tool of the system, the method and the article of manufacture in the system of claims 1, 13 and 25.

Kurose fails to teach explicitly a policy to monitor response time of content transfer between one or more primary servers and a device in the network and replicate content of the primary servers to at least one other server when the content time of a primary server exceeds a predetermined metric.

However, Craddock teaches distributed service network system capable of transparently converting data formats and selectively connecting to an appropriate bridge in accordance with clients characteristics identified during preliminary connections. Craddock teaches a policy to monitor response time of content transfer between one or more primary servers and a device in the network and replicate content of the primary servers to at least one other server when the content time of a primary server exceeds a predetermined metric (column 6, lines 5-14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kurose in view of Craddock to provide a policy to monitor

response time of content transfer between one or more primary servers and a device in the network and replicate content of the primary servers to at least one other server when the content time of a primary server exceeds a predetermined metric. One would be motivated to do so to provide better performance achievement through distributing file read operations among file system replicas.

As to claims 6, 19 and 30, Kurose teaches the tool of the system, the method and the article of manufacture of claims 1, 13 and 25 wherein the policy manager comprises a policy to monitor the performance of one or more servers (column 6, lines 32-35).

Kurose fails to teach explicitly replicate content of the primary servers to at least one other server when the performance metrics of a primary server exceeds a predetermined value.

However, Craddock teaches replicate content of the primary servers to at least one other server when the performance metrics of a primary server exceeds a predetermined value (column 6, lines 5-14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kurose in view of Craddock to provide the policy manager comprises a policy to monitor the performance of one or more primary servers and replicate content of the primary servers to at least one other server when the performance metrics of a primary server exceeds a predetermined value. One would be motivated to do so to provide better performance achievement through distributing file read operations among file system replicas.

As to claims 10 and 22, Kurose teaches the tool of the system and the method of claims 1 and 13.

Kurose fails to teach explicitly a policy to replicate content of a first device to a second device when the content response time of the first device exceeds a predetermined metric.

However, Craddock teaches a policy to replicate content of a first device to a second device when the content response time of the first device exceeds a predetermined metric (column 6, lines 5-14).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kurose in view of Craddock to create a policy to replicate content of a first device to a second device when the content response time of the first device exceeds a predetermined metric. One would be motivated to do so that better performance can be achieved through distributing file read operations among file system replicas.

6. Claims 7, 12 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kurose et al. U.S. 6,167,445 in view of Chung et al. U.S. 6,266,781.

Kurose teaches the invention substantially as claimed including service assignment apparatus (see abstract).

As to claim 7, Kurose teaches the tool of the system of claim 1.

Kurose fails to teach explicitly the policy manager comprises a policy to monitor the health of one or more primary servers in the network, to replicate content of the primary servers to at least one other server when a primary server experiences a fault, and to configure the other server to emulate the primary server.

However, Chung teaches method and apparatus for providing failure detection and recovery with predetermined replication style for distributed applications in a network. Chung teaches a policy to monitor the health of one or more primary servers in the network, to replicate content of the primary servers to at least one other server when a primary server experiences a fault, and to configure the other server to emulate the primary server (column 3, lines 16-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kurose in view of Chung to create a policy to monitor the health of one or more primary servers in the network, to replicate content of the primary servers to at least one other server when a primary server experiences a fault, and to configure the other server to emulate the primary server. One would be motivated to do so to allow each application module running on that host computer is individually failure-protected in accordance with its registered replication style and degree of replication (see abstract).

As to claims 12 and 24, Kurose teaches the tool of the system and the method of claims 1 and 13.

Kurose fails to teach a policy to replicate content of a first device to a second device when the first device experiences a fault and to configure the second device to emulate the first device.

However, Chung teaches a policy to replicate content of a first device to a second device when the first device experiences a fault and to configure the second device to emulate the first device (column 3, lines 16-29).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Kurose in view of Chung to create a policy to replicate content of a first device to a second device when the first device experiences a fault and to configure the second device to emulate the first device. One would be motivated to do so to allow each application module running on that host computer is individually failure-protected in accordance with its registered replication style and degree of replication (see abstract).

7.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 13 and 25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

8. ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to El Hadji M Sall whose telephone number is 571-272-4010. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on 571-272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-4010. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system.

Art Unit: 2157

Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

El Hadji Sall
Patent Examiner
Art Unit: 2157


ARIO ETIENNE
ADVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2100

